

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
 REQUEST FOR FILING NATIONAL PHASE OF  
PCT APPLICATION UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371 AND 37 CFR 1.494 OR 1.495

To: Hon. Commissioner of Patents  
 Washington, D.C. 20231



00909

TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES  
 DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)

Atty Dkt: PM 276594 /2980368US/VK/KP  
M# /Client Ref.

From: Pillsbury Winthrop LLP, IP Group:

Date: January 29, 2001

This is a **REQUEST** for **FILING** a PCT/USA National Phase Application based on:

1. International Application	2. International Filing Date	3. Earliest Priority Date Claimed
<u>PCT/FI99/00649</u>	<u>3 August 1999</u>	<u>3 August 1998</u>
<u>↑ country code</u>	<u>Day</u> <u>MONTH</u> <u>Year</u>	<u>Day</u> <u>MONTH</u> <u>Year</u> (use item 2 if no earlier priority)

4. Measured from the earliest priority date in item 3, this PCT/USA National Phase Application Request is being filed within:

(a)  20 months from above item 3 date      (b)  30 months from above item 3 date,

(c) Therefore, the due date (unextendable) is February 3, 2001

5. Title of Invention METHOD FOR IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF USSD TRANSFER IN A CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

6. Inventor(s) TARNANEN, Teemu et al

Applicant herewith submits the following under 35 U.S.C. 371 to effect filing:

7.  Please immediately start national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371 (f)).

8.  **A copy of the International Application** as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)) is transmitted herewith (file if in English but, if in foreign language, file only if not transmitted to PTO by the International Bureau) including:

- a.  Request;
- b.  Abstract;
- c. \_\_\_\_\_ pgs. Spec. and Claims;
- d. \_\_\_\_\_ sheet(s) Drawing which are  informal  formal of size  A4  11"

9.  **A copy of the International Application has been transmitted by the International Bureau.**

10. **A translation of the International Application** into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))

- a.  is transmitted herewith including: (1)  Request; (2)  Abstract;  
 (3) 9 pgs. Spec. and Claims;  
 (4) 1 sheet(s) Drawing which are:  
 informal  formal of size  A4  11"
- b.  is not required, as the application was filed in English.
- c.  is not herewith, but will be filed when required by the forthcoming PTO Missing Requirements Notice per Rule 494(c) if box 4(a) is X'd or Rule 495(c) if box 4(b) is X'd.
- d.  Translation verification attached (not required now).

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11.  **PLEASE AMEND** the specification before its first line by inserting as a separate paragraph:  
 a.  --This application is the national phase of international application PCT/FI99/00649 filed August 3, 1999 which designated the U.S.--  
 b.  --This application also claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application No. 60/      , filed        .--

12.  Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)), i.e., before 18th month from first priority date above in item 3, are transmitted herewith (file only if in English) including:

13.  PCT Article 19 claim amendments (if any) have been transmitted by the International Bureau

14.  Translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)), i.e., of claim amendments made before 18th month, is attached (required by 20th month from the date in item 3 if box 4(a) above is X'd, or 30th month if box 4(b) is X'd, or else amendments will be considered canceled).

15. **A declaration of the inventor** (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4))  
 a.  is submitted herewith  Original  Facsimile/Copy  
 b.  is not herewith, but will be filed when required by the forthcoming PTO Missing Requirements Notice per Rule 494(c) if box 4(a) is X'd or Rule 495(c) if box 4(b) is X'd.

16. **An International Search Report (ISR):**  
 a. Was prepared by  European Patent Office  Japanese Patent Office  Other  
 b.  has been transmitted by the international Bureau to PTO.  
 c.  copy herewith (2 pg(s).)  plus Annex of family members (1 pg(s).).

17. **International Preliminary Examination Report (IPER):**  
 a.  has been transmitted (if this letter is filed after 28 months from date in item 3) in English by the International Bureau with Annexes (if any) in original language.  
 b.  copy herewith in English.  
 c. 1  IPER Annex(es) in original language ("Annexes" are amendments made to claims/spec/drawings during Examination) including attached amended:  
 c. 2  Specification/claim pages #        claims #  
 Dwg Sheets #  
 d.  Translation of Annex(es) to IPER (required by 30<sup>th</sup> month due date, or else annexed amendments will be considered canceled).

18. **Information Disclosure Statement** including:  
 a.  Attached Form PTO-1449 listing documents  
 b.  Attached copies of documents listed on Form PTO-1449  
 c.  A concise explanation of relevance of ISR references is given in the ISR.

19.  **Assignment** document and Cover Sheet for recording are attached. Please mail the recorded assignment document back to the person whose signature, name and address appear at the end of this letter.

20.  Copy of Power to IA agent.

21.  **Drawings** (complete only if 8d or 10a(4) not completed):        sheet(s) per set:  1 set informal;  Formal of size  A4  11"

22. Small Entity Status   is Not claimed  is claimed (pre-filing confirmation required)  
 22(a)        (No.) Small Entity Statement(s) enclosed (since 9/8/00 Small Entity Statements(s) not essential to make claim)

23. **Priority** is hereby claimed under 35 U.S.C. 119/365 based on the priority claim and the certified copy, both filed in the International Application during the international stage based on the filing in (country) FINLAND of:

	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	<u>Application No.</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>
(1)	981692	August 3, 1998	(2)	
(3)			(4)	
(5)			(6)	

a.  See Form PCT/IB/304 sent to US/DO with copy of priority documents. If copy has not been received, please proceed promptly to obtain same from the IB.  
 b.  Copy of Form PCT/IB/304 attached.

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24. Attached: Copy of Finnish OA

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25. **Preliminary Amendment:** Claims 3 & 4, line 1, delete " or 2 "  
Claim 5, line 1, change " any one. . . claims " to -- claim 1 --25.5 Per Item 17.c2, cancel original pages #\_\_\_\_\_, claims #\_\_\_\_\_, Drawing Sheets #26. **Calculation of the U.S. National Fee (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(1)) and other fees is as follows:**  
Based on amended claim(s) per above item(s)  12,  14,  17,  25,  25.5 (hilite)

Total Effective Claims	8	minus 20 =	0	x \$18/\$9 =	\$0	966/967
Independent Claims	3	minus 3 =	0	x \$80/\$40 =	\$0	964/965
If any proper (ignore improper) Multiple Dependent claim is present,				add \$270/\$135	+0	968/969

BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(4)): ➔➔ BASIC FEE REQUIRED, NOW ➔➔➔➔

A. If country code letters in item 1 are not "US", "BR", "BB", "TT", "MX", "IL", "NZ", "IN" or "ZA"

See item 16 re:

1. Search Report was <u>not prepared by EPO or JPO</u> -----	add \$1000/\$500	960/961
2. Search Report was prepared by EPO or JPO -----	add \$860/\$430 +1000	970/971

SKIP B, C, D AND E UNLESS country code letters in item 1 are "US", "BR", "BB", "TT", "MX", "IL", "NZ", "IN" or "ZA"

→  B. If USPTO did not issue both International Search Report (ISR) and (if box 4(b) above is X'd) the International Examination Report (IPER), ----- add \$970/\$485 +0 960/961

(X) (only) (one) →  C. If USPTO issued ISR but not IPER (or box 4(a) above is X'd), ----- add \$710/\$355 +0 958/959

(of) (these) (4) →  D. If USPTO issued IPER but IPER Sec. V boxes not all 3 YES, ----- add \$690/\$345 +0 956/957

→  E. If international preliminary examination fee was paid to USPTO and Rules 492(a)(4) and 496(b) satisfied (IPER Sec. V all 3 boxes YES for all claims), ----- add \$100/\$50 +0 962/963

27. **SUBTOTAL = \$1000**

28. If Assignment box 19 above is X'd, add Assignment Recording fee of ---\$40 +0 (581)

29. Attached is a check to cover the ----- **TOTAL FEES \$1000**

Our Deposit Account No. 03-3975

Our Order No.

60258 | 276594

C#

M#



00909

**CHARGE STATEMENT:** The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fee specifically authorized hereafter, or any missing or insufficient fee(s) filed, or asserted to be filed, or which should have been filed herewith or concerning any paper filed hereafter, and which may be required under Rules 16-18 and 492 (missing or insufficient fee only) now or hereafter relative to this application and the resulting Official document under Rule 20, or credit any overpayment, to our Account/Order Nos. shown above for which purpose a duplicate copy of this sheet is attached.

This CHARGE STATEMENT does not authorize charge of the issue fee until/unless an issue fee transmittal form is filed

**Pillsbury Winthrop LLP**  
**Intellectual Property Group**

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NOTE: File in duplicate with 2 postcard receipts (PAT-103) & attachments.

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METHOD FOR IMPROVING THE PERFORMANCE OF USSD TRANSFER IN  
A CELLULAR COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

The invention relates to improving the performance of USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data) transfer in a cellular communications system, such as GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication).

The user of a mobile station (MS) can use USSD to give instructions to the supporting PLMN (Public Land based Mobile Network). For example, incoming calls can be routed to number 123456 by dialling \*21\*#123456#. USSD is also one of the mechanisms for implementing new services. USSD 10 allows an MS and a service application to communicate with each other by character strings, in a way which is transparent to the MS and to the intermediate network elements. USSD can be used as a narrow-band bearer for over-the-air (OTA) and value-added services (VAS) applications. With respect to a more detailed description of the USSD, reference is made to the following 15 ETSI GSM recommendations: GSM 02.90: *European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Stage 1 description of Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD)*, GSM 03.90: *Digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) - Stage 2*, and GSM 04.90: *European digital cellular telecommunications system (Phase 2); Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) - Stage 3*. USSD requests, notifications and responses contain a USSD string, an alphabet indicator and a language indicator, as defined in GSM 03.38.

USSD signalling may be initiated by the mobile station or by the network. Phase 1 supports only MS-initiated USSD. Network-initiated USSD 25 service requires that all parts of the mobile communications system be at least phase 2 systems. The mobile communications network may at any time send a USSD message to a mobile station MS registered with the network in order to transmit information to the subscriber. This operation may be either a request (asking the MS to provide information) or a notification (requiring no information to be provided by the MS). No prior provisioning of USSD is 30 required, although provisioning of services which make use of USSD may be required.

According to the above ETSI recommendations, USSD signalling takes place between an MS and an MSC/VLR (Mobile services Switching 35 Centre/Visitor Location Register) or HLR (Home Location Register). USSD supports a maximum of 160 bytes of user data per message. (The upper limit

can be less than 160 bytes depending on the underlying protocol layers.) Unlike SMS (Short Message Service), USSD has no store-and-forward functionality: mobile-terminated USSD messages are delivered to the MS immediately, or the delivery fails (e.g. because the MS is unreachable).

5 For the purposes of this application, a GSM-type mobile station has two modes: a call mode and an idle mode. A mobile station is in call mode if and only if it is "in a call", which state is defined in the GSM recommendation 02.30.

According to the above ETSI recommendations, USSD transfer 10 takes place on two different channels depending on whether or not the MS is in call mode or idle mode. In call mode, Fast Associated Control Channel (FACCH) is used. In idle mode, Slow Dedicated Control Channel (SDCCH) is used.

The speed of the FACCH channel is approximately 140 bytes per 15 second and that of the SDCCH channel approximately 83 bytes per second. Thus, even in idle mode, any USSD message can be delivered in less than two seconds.

It is conceivable that the use of USSD for implementing value-added and over-the-air services will increase. In this case, especially if multiple 20 consecutive USSD messages are needed, the slow transfer speed of the SDCCH channel could be seen as a problem. (It should be noted that for keeping the description compact, FACCH is used as a synonym for the fast channel, and SDCCH is used as a synonym for the slow channel. However, FACCH and SDCCH are terms used in the GSM system and its derivatives, 25 but these terms are not necessarily used in future cellular systems.)

#### BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

Accordingly, it is an object of the present invention to study whether the speed of USSD in idle mode can be improved, and if yes, to provide a method and equipment for improving the speed of USSD in idle mode. The 30 object is achieved with a method and equipment which are characterized by what is disclosed in the attached independent claims. Preferred embodiments are disclosed in the attached dependent claims.

A straightforward way of improving the speed of USSD transfer would be to specify that all USSD traffic takes place on the fast FACCH channel. This would, however, require changes in existing standardisation. Also, 35 FACCH is not a dedicated channel, but an associated one, which means that it

is implemented by stealing bits from the speech channel, if one exists. If such bit stealing is allowed to go on for long periods of time, it will degrade speech quality to some extent.

The invention is based on locating the problem and finding a solution for it. The solution is based on the idea that the amount of USSD data is determined, and if the amount exceeds (or is likely to exceed) a predetermined threshold (i.e. for lengthy USSD transmissions), the faster FACCH channel is activated by directing the MS into call mode. A simple way of accomplishing this is performing an unsuccessful call attempt.

Thus it can also be said that the invention is based on a novel interpretation of call mode, as specified in the above-referenced GSM recommendation 02.30, wherein call mode is defined as follows: *A mobile station is in a call from the time that signalling related to the establishment or attempted establishment of a mobile originated or mobile terminated call commences, and before the call or call attempt ends, and (if applicable), the mobile equipment has stopped generating tones related to this call to the user.* Fooling the MS into call mode (by performing an unsuccessful call attempt) activates the faster FACCH channel for USSD transfer. However, it should be noted that the mobile station is "in a call" as defined by ETSI GSM 02.30, whereby the invention requires no deviations from existing standards. Thus the method and equipment according to the invention solve the problem of the prior art USSD transfer in an elegant manner.

The invention is also based on determining the amount of USSD data (i.e. the length of USSD transmission) and using the FACCH channel only for lengthy USSD transmissions. Performing an unsuccessful call attempt for short USSD transmissions would create unnecessary signalling load, which is especially harmful at the air interface. This signalling load must be balanced against the savings in time brought about by the mechanism of the invention. For example, FACCH could be used only if using it saves at least one second. Because FACCH transfer is approximately 1.7 times faster than SDCCH transfer, it saves about 40% of the time needed by the SDCCH transfer. If it is required that at least one second must be saved, a minimum length for a USSD message would be 250 bytes. This exceeds the length of a single USSD message. In other words, performing the unsuccessful call attempt is useful only with multiple consecutive USSD messages (assuming 83 and 140 bytes per second for SDCCH and FACCH, respectively, and a minimum sav-

ing of one second). Of course, it must be remembered that initiating the unsuccessful call attempt wastes a fraction of a second. Thus the logic for initiating the unsuccessful call attempt should be placed at the top of the protocol stack, i.e. in the application layer. Otherwise the logic will not know that multiple USSD messages are needed.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE SEVERAL VIEWS OF THE DRAWING

The method and the equipment according to the invention will be described in more detail by means of a preferred embodiment with reference to the appended drawing on which:

10 Fig. 1 is a signalling diagram illustrating mobile-originated USSD transfer; and

Figs. 2 and 3 are signalling diagrams illustrating network-originated USSD transfer.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

15 Fig. 1 is a signalling diagram illustrating mobile originated USSD transfer. Time advances from top to bottom. A USSD dialogue between two parties will be described. One of the parties is a mobile station MS and the other is a part or an element of a public land based mobile network PLMN serving that MS. The MS can be a small handportable cellular radio telephone but the invention is best utilised if the mobile station comprises or is associated with data processing equipment. An example of such a mobile station is Nokia Communicator 9000. Another example is a general-purpose portable computer connected with a Nokia Cellular Datacard to a cellular radio telephone with a suitable interface, such as Nokia 2110 or 8110. All Nokia equipment is available from Nokia Mobile Phones, Finland.

In step 1-2 a mobile station MS in idle mode determines that the length of the USSD transfer exceeds a predetermined threshold, which could be approximately 250 bytes. In step 1-4 the MS initiates a call attempt that ultimately should fail. One way of achieving this is calling a non-existent number. Alternatively, the MS could call itself. (At some later stage, the network PLMN will reply that the called subscriber does not answer, but this reply is not significant for understanding the invention.) Steps 1-6 through 1-12 constitute a mobile-originated USSD dialogue which is known per se. In step 1-6 the MS initiates the USSD dialogue by sending a BEGIN, INVOKE PROCESSUSSD-REQUEST message to the network. (The primed message 1-4' will be explained

later.) In step 1-8 the network responds with a CONTINUE, INVOKEUSSD-REQUEST message. In step 1-10 the MS sends a CONTINUE, RESULT USSDREQUEST message. The symbol "N\*" indicates that the dialogue can comprise multiple pairs of messages 1-8 and 1-10. Finally, in step 1-12, the 5 USSD dialogue is terminated by an END, RESULT PROCESSUSSDREQUEST message from the network.

The primed message 1-4' relates to an alternative embodiment of the mobile-originated USSD transfer according to the invention, wherein the call attempt 1-4 is not performed before message 1-6 but only after it. In this 10 case, the call attempt is shown with reference number 1-4'. In other words, it is also possible for a mobile station to initiate the USSD dialogue in step 1-6 before performing the call attempt in step 1-4'. Thus steps 1-4' and 1-6 are not performed in numerical order.

The lower limit for activating the FACCH channel can be fixed, e.g. 15 approximately 250 bytes (which corresponds to a saving of one second over SDCCH). Alternatively, the lower limit can be an adjustable network parameter which the network distributes by some suitable means, such as broadcasting, short message service, multipoint transmission (in packet radio networks), etc.

Fig. 2 is a signalling diagram illustrating a simple embodiment of a 20 network-originated USSD transfer according to the invention. Messages with identical reference numbers to those in Fig. 1 have identical function and will not be described again. Step 2-2 corresponds to step 1-2 but in this case, the network determines that the mobile station MS is in idle mode and the length of the USSD transfer justifies the use of the faster FACCH channel (i.e. it exceeds a lower limit). In step 2-4 the network initiates a call attempt. However, unlike step 1-4 shown in Fig. 1, the network cannot call a non-existent number (obviously, because the MS would not be alerted). Instead, the network can send to the MS a PAGE message in step 2-4. Steps 2-6 through 2-12 constitute 25 a network-originated USSD dialogue which is known per se. In step 2-6 the network initiates the USSD dialogue by sending a BEGIN, INVOKE USSDREQUEST message to the MS. The primed message 2-4' relates to an alternative embodiment wherein the PAGE message is sent after the message 2-6, like the alternative setup message 1-4' in Fig. 1. Messages 1-8 and 1-10 have already been explained. In step 2-12, the USSD dialogue is terminated 30 by an END message.

Fig. 3 is a signalling diagram illustrating a preferred embodiment of a network-originated USSD transfer according to the invention. The simple embodiment shown in Fig. 2 has the problem of confusing the user of the MS by the unsuccessful call attempt. The preferred embodiment shown in Fig. 3 5 eliminates this problem by converting a network-originated call attempt to a mobile originated one. In step 3-2 the network PLMN sends to the MS an indication that the MS must initiate a call setup procedure for activating the FACCH channel. This indication can be embedded, for example, inside a protocol-specific header or parameter in an appropriate WAP (Wireless Application Protocol) layer. In the embodiment shown in Fig. 3, this indication has 10 been embedded in the BEGIN, INVOKE USSDREQUEST message which was shown as step 2-6 in Fig. 2. In step 1-4 the MS initiates the unsuccessful call attempt by sending a SETUP message. The remainder of the procedure is similar to the one described in connection with Fig. 2.

15 The preferred embodiment of the network-originated USSD transfer has several advantages over the simple embodiment. For example, no special call setup routines are required in the network. Also, because the MS does not have to be paged, call setup is faster and the user of the MS is not alerted.

20 The invention requires neither hardware changes nor changes to existing GSM standards. The invention can be implemented as software routines in a mobile station and/or the Public Land based Mobile Network PLMN. In the mobile station, the software routine can be installed in the cellular telephone proper, or in the associated computer, if any. Installing the software routine in the associated computer, if applicable, is advantageous in the sense 25 that such software has a better chance of knowing or predicting the total number of USSD messages that will follow, and their combined length. Alternatively, the software routine according to the invention can be installed in the cellular telephone proper but the associated computer could give the software routine an indication that several USSD messages are likely to follow and the 30 FACCH channel should be activated.

In the PLMN, the invention is preferably implemented in a more distributed manner. The logic for determining if multiple USSD messages will be 35 needed must be placed near the actual application. Typical network elements for executing OTA and VAS applications include Mobile services Switching Centres, USSD centres, Home Location Registers and Visitor Location Registers of cellular communications systems and Service Control Points of intelli-

gent networks. The logic for performing the unsuccessful call attempt, as described in connection with Figs. 2 and 3, is preferably installed in a Mobile services Switching Centre. Other possible locations include a BTS (Base Transceiver Station), a BSC (Base Station Controller), and/or an RNC (Radio Network Controller).

5 The invention has been described, by way of example, in connection with the GSM cellular system (Global System for Mobile Communication). The invention is equally applicable in connection with the derivatives of GSM, such as DCS (also known as GSM 1800), and any digital mobile communications network supporting USSD transfer on a fast channel if a mobile station is 10 in a call, and otherwise on a slow channel.

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## CLAIMS

1. A method for setting up USSD transfer for transmitting data between two parties, namely a mobile station (MS) and a cellular communications network (PLMN), wherein the USSD transfer takes place on a fast channel (FACCH) if the mobile station is involved in a call, and otherwise on a slow channel (SDCCH);
  - the method being characterized in that:
    - the amount of data to be transmitted is determined (1-2, 2-2); and
    - if the amount of data to be transmitted is likely to exceed a predetermined threshold, and if the mobile station (MS) is not involved in a call, the mobile station (MS) is directed to call mode for switching the USSD transfer to the fast channel (FACCH).
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the mobile station is directed into call mode by initiating a call attempt (1-4, 1-4'; 2-4, 2-4').
3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the party (MS, PLMN) that initiates the USSD transfer also initiates the call attempt (1-4, 1-4'; 2-4, 2-4').
4. A method as claimed in claim 1 or 2, characterized in that the network (PLMN), when initiating the USSD transfer, sends the mobile station (MS) an indication (3-2) that the mobile station (MS) must initiate the call attempt (1-4, 1-4').
5. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, characterized in that the mobile station (MS), when initiating the call attempt (1-4, 1-4'), calls a non-existent number or itself.
6. A mobile station (MS), adapted for setting up USSD transfer for transmitting data between itself and a cellular communications network (PLMN), wherein the USSD transfer takes place on a fast channel (FACCH) if the mobile station is involved in a call, and otherwise on a slow channel (SDCCH); characterized in that the mobile station (MS) is adapted to:
  - determine (1-2) the amount of data to be transmitted; and

initiate a call attempt (1-4, 1-4') for switching the USSD transfer to the fast channel (FACCH) if the amount of data to be transmitted is likely to exceed a predetermined threshold and if the mobile station (MS) is not involved in a call.

5        7. An arrangement for a cellular communications network (PLMN), adapted for setting up USSD transfer for transmitting data between itself and a mobile station (MS), wherein the USSD transfer takes place on a fast channel (FACCH) if the mobile station (MS) is involved in a call, and otherwise on a slow channel (SDCCH);

10        characterized in that the arrangement is adapted to:  
determine (2-2) the amount of data to be transmitted; and

initiate a call attempt (1-4, 1-4'; 2-4, 2-4') for switching the USSD transfer to the fast channel (FACCH) if the amount of data to be transmitted is likely to exceed a predetermined threshold and if the mobile station (MS) is not  
15 involved in a call.

8. An arrangement as claimed in claim 7, characterized in that it is adapted to initiate a call attempt (1-4, 1-4') by sending to the mobile station (MS) an indication (3-2) that the mobile station (MS) must initiate the call attempt.

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1/1

Fig. 1

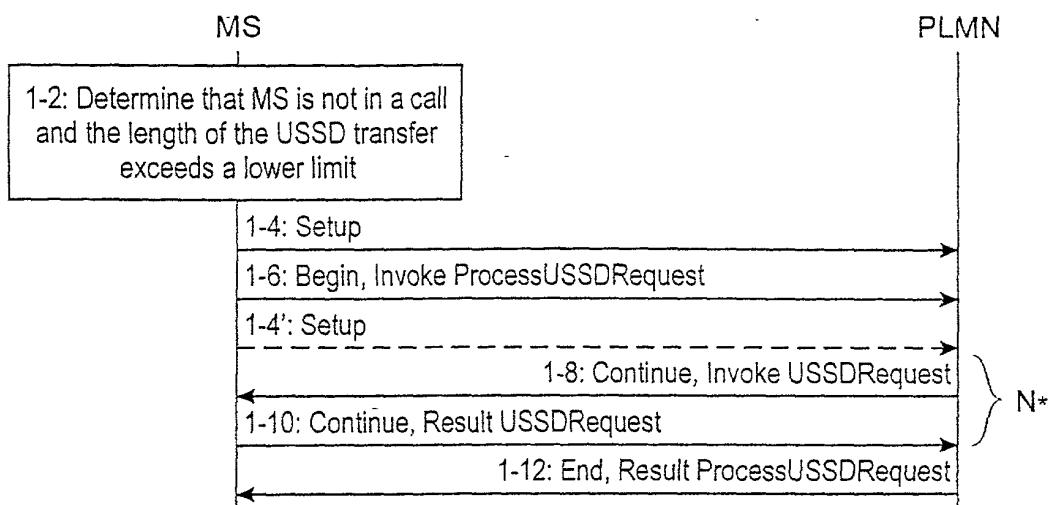


Fig. 2

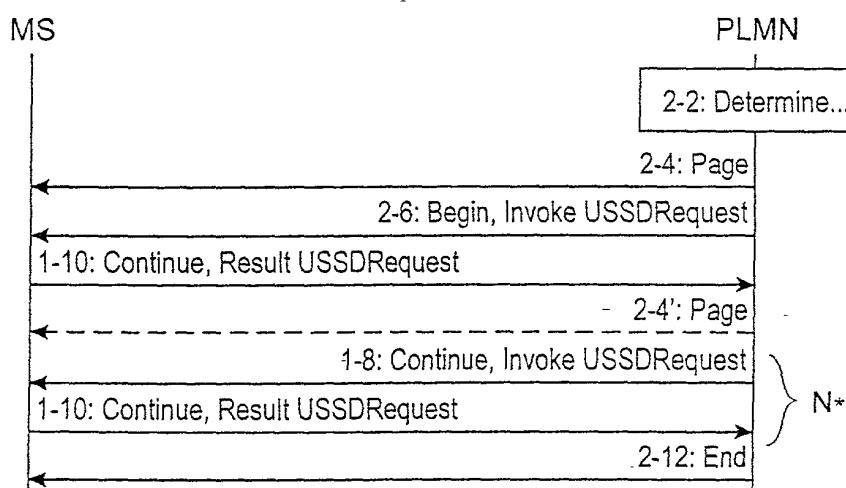
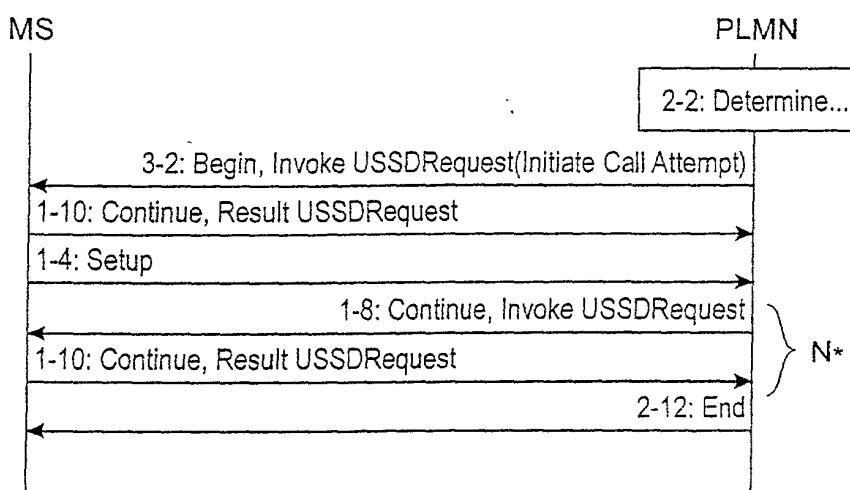


Fig. 3



As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that my residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name, and I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the INVENTION ENTITLED  
Method for improving the performance of USSD transfer in a cellular communications system  
the specification of which CHECK applicable BOXES)

A.  is attached hereto.  
BOXES  B.  was filed on \_\_\_\_\_ as U.S. Application No. \_\_\_\_\_ /  
 C.  was filed as PCT International Application No. PCT/ FI99/100649 on 3 August 1999  
and (if applicable to U.S. or PCT application) was amended on \_\_\_\_\_

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above-identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above. I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.56. I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) or 365(b) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate, or 365(a) of any PCT International Application which designated at least one other country than the United States, listed below and have also identified below any foreign application for patent or inventor's certificate, or PCT International Application, filed by me or my assignee disclosing the subject matter claimed in this application and having a filing date (1) before that of the application on which priority is claimed, or (2) if no priority claimed, before the filing date of this application.

PRIOR FOREIGN APPLICATION(S) Number	Country	Day/MONTH/Year Filed	Date first Laid-open or Published	Date Patented or Granted	Priority Claimed Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
981692	Finland	3 August 1998			X

I hereby claim domestic priority benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120 and 365(c) of the indicated United States applications listed below and PCT International applications listed above or below and, if this is a continuation-in-part (CIP) application, insofar as the subject matter disclosed and claimed in this application is in addition to that disclosed in such prior applications, I acknowledge the duty to disclose all information known to me to be material to patentability as defined in 37 C.F.R. 1.56 which became available between the filing date of each such prior application and the national or PCT international filing date of this application.

PRIOR U.S. PROVISIONAL, NONPROVISIONAL AND/OR PCT APPLICATION(S) Application No. (series code/serial no.)	Day/MONTH/Year Filed	Status	Priority Claimed Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Pending, abandoned, patented	

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

And I hereby appoint Pillsbury Madison & Sutro LLP, Intellectual Property Group, 1100 New York Avenue, N.W., Ninth Floor, East Tower, Washington, D.C. 20005-3516, telephone number (202) 881-3000 (to whom all communications are to be directed), and the below-named persons (of the same address) individually and collectively my attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith and with the resulting patent, and I hereby authorize them to delete names/numbers below of persons no longer with their firm and to act and rely on instructions from me and communicate directly with the person/assignee/attorney/firm organization which first send/sent this case to them and by whom/which I hereby declare that I have consented after full disclosure to be represented unless/until I instruct the above firm and/or a below attorney in writing to the contrary.

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